



THE Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestick.

Edinburgh, Munday August 6, 1722.

From the 11 o'clock Evening Post, July 31.

Since our last arriv'd 2 Mails from Holland, and one from France, Paris, August 1.

THE King's Inauguration remains fixed on the 15th of October next. His Majesty lately told his Governor, the Maréchal de Villeroy, That he would comply with his Instructions, with this Proviso, that for the Future, he would be content, with having only advised his Sovereign. The farther Reduction of the Troops of this Kingdom, is deferred till the Cambray Congress is finished.

Vienna, July 22. A Report is spread, That the Turks had made a Descent in the Island of Malta, and that an Eastern Prince, supposed to be the Great Mogul, has sent an Army of 500000 Men towards Persia, to disappoint the Design, which either, the Czar of Muscovy, or the Turks have formed against that Kingdom.

Rome, July 18. This Week the Cardinal Gualtieri was treated at Albano by the Pretender, who will tarry there till he hear upon what Errand 4 Spanish Ships are arrived at Civita Vecchia. In the meantime, his Wife and his Son will go to use the Waters at Lucca. The Maltese Ambassador having asked Succours of the Pope against the Turks; his Reply was, That it was not consistent with Reason or Justice to assist that Island, and thereby expose the Ecclesiastical State to Ruin; but that care should be taken to recommend the present Condition of Malta to all the Roman Catholic Princes.

From the Evening Post, July 31.

Paris, July 27. A Set of plain Silver Plate, and one of Silver-double-gilt, are making for the King, which will cost 900000 Livres.

Hague, August 2. Yesterday, in the Presence of Commissioners appointed by the States General a new Engine was made Tryal of, which extinguishes Fire by means of Fire; this succeeded beyond Expectation, for a Wooden-Booth being set on Fire for that Purpose, the Fire was put out in an Instant by the Engine.

From the London Gazette, July 31.

His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to order, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the 2d of August, should be further prorogued to Tuesday the 4th of September next. *From*

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Continuation of what we had in our last.

What new Sources will be found out to maintain a foreign War, and a much larger Expence in our own Country, which will be necessary to defend us against Enemies Abroad, whom we shall provoke, and against discontented People at Home, who, it is to be feared, may say that they are oppressed and starv'd? One additional Shilling more in the Pound upon Land, if the Parliament can be perswaded to give, and the People be easy in paying it, will be but like a Drop of Water thrown into the Ocean, what ever may be pretended at first; and then for all the Remainder we must run in Debt, if we can get any one to trust us; and, where shall we raise new Funds? Here I doubt our Publicans and Inventors of new Grievances, will be at their Wit's End: It is certain that the greater the Difficulty is in raising them, the greater must be the Price for raising them; and the present Stocks will be less valuable in Proportion, as new Demands make it more necessary.

But suppose, to the infinite Disaffection of the People, and the utter Ruin and Destruction of all Trade, the little which is not already tax'd, could be tax'd, and turned into Funds to create new Markets for Stock-jobbers, and enough could be rais'd to maintain a War for two or three Years; what should we do next? It is most sure that the Difficulty of obtaining a Peace will grow in exact Proportion, as we become less capable to carry on the War; and what Assistance, think ye, my Countrymen, shall we have from our good Allies to obtain a Peace? Without doubt we shall pay the Piper at last, and they will parcel out the contended Dominions among themselves, and attempt to make us give up *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* to bind the Bargain; and to pay besides a large Sum of Money for the Ships we shall have destroyed, and the other Mischiefs which we have done, and which we need not do. I hope it will never be our Lot to assist some of our Neighbours at a vast Expence, and then reward them at a further Expence for accepting our Assistance; and to beat others of our Neighbours to our own Loss as well as theirs, and paying them afterwards for having beat them: What would the World think of us in this Case, but that as *France* had got the Plague, *England* had got the Phrenzy, and that we were weakening ourselves as fast with our own Hands, as the Divine Hand had weakened them?

But if after all we cannot get a Peace, or shall think fit not to submit to the honourable Conditions which our honest and faithful Confederates shall judge good enough for Hereticks, what shall we do then? They will have no Motives to serve us, when they have done their own Business, or rather when we have done it for them; and they have sufficiently shewn already what Inclinations they have to serve us, and if ever they have done it, they have been well paid for their Pains: What Condition shall we then be in to oppose one or more powerful Neighbours, and perhaps victorious ones too, when we are every way exhausted, when our People are discontented at Home, and we have no regular Means to maintain Fleets and Armies, who must be forced to maintain themselves if we cannot maintain them? These Mischiefs (and terrible ones they are) may be easily foreseen, and ought to be prevented, if we would prevent absolute and conclusive Ruin! What think you, must, in such a Circumstance of Affairs, become of the Funds? If we lie still, they are lost of Course; and if we apply them to our necessary Defence, Thousands and Thousands of innocent People must be undone and become desperate, and infinitely

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infinitely inflame the popular Discontents, and still make more Taxes, more Oppressions necessary : And yet who will be found so hard hearted as not to sacrifice the Interests of Thousands to the safety of Millions, when no other Recourse is left.

Beware, my Friends, of the first Step, and know your whole Journey; before you move one Foot; when you are up to the Ears in Mire, it will be too late to look back. At first we may be told by our Confederates and their Creatures, that we need only bounce a little and make a show of Force, and every thing will go to our Mind; but a burnt Child dreads the Fire: When we are engaged we cannot Retreat, one Step will draw on another; it will not depend upon our selves whether we shall go on or not, the Game will then be in other Hands, who will play it to their own Advantage, without regarding ours; and what we began in Wantonness will probably end in our Confusion.

What then must we think of any Men amongst us, who would draw all these Mischiefs, these enevitable Mischiefs, upon their Country? They must certainly be egregiously foolish, or consummately wicked. I hope and believe there are no such; but if there are, without doubt they have taken their Measures, and have thought how to save themselves, whatever becomes of their Country; but in that too they may be mistaken.

If it is necessary to the publick Safety to keep eight or ten Camps in Readiness for Action in Times of full Peace, and when there is no outward Appearance of publick Disturbances, and no foreign Power promotes or abets any such: How many Camps will be necessary when we have Enemies assaulting us from Abroad, and combining and intriguing with our own native Traitors at Home, especially if the People should be made still more uneasy by laying Burthens upon them which they cannot bear nor stand under: For my own Part, I can see no steady Source or continuing Cause for the Disaffection so much complained of, but the great and heavy Variety of Taxes, of which our Ancestors knew nothing, and which it is a sort of a Science now to know; and I doubt that Disaffection will not be cur'd by adding to the Number.

We can never, therefore, behave our selves with more true Duty to his Majesty, give better Advice and Assistance to his Ministry, or acquit our selves with more Fidelity to our Country, than by opposing, in the most vigorous Manner, such Measures as threaten them all with Ruin; and by shewing the utmost Relentment against any ill designing Persons, who would wickedly and traiterously sacrifice a great, free, and opulent Kingdom to mad Whimies, or the pitiful mean Interests of little States.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

CATO.

From the St. James's Evening Post, July 28.

Hague, July 23. Their High Mightinesses being informed that the Court of Spain has forbidden Foreign Consuls residing in Spanish Ports to concern themselves hereafter with the Goods and Effects left by Persons of their respective Nations who die Intestate, appointed therefore two Persons to confer with the Marquis de Monteleone on this Head; and they having represented to him, that this Prohibition is contrary to the 26th Article in the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Utrecht. The Marquis has promised to write to his Court concerning that Affair, and to second their High Mightinesses Representations.

From

From the Evening Post, July 28.

London, July 28. The Books for Subscription for circulating of Exchequer Bills, will be opened at the Bank of England the 31st Instant.

Yesterday a General Court of the London Assurance Company was held, and it was resolved *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Court of Directors be, and are hereby impowered, to sell with all convenient Speed, so many of the Shares of such Persons as have not hitherto paid their Calls, as will answer their said Calls with the Interest which be due thereon Sir Richard Hopkins the Sub-Governour then acquainted them, that they intend to make a Dividend next Michaelmas.

Last Week General Withers resigned, and is succeeded by General Tatton, who is succeeded by Brigadier Russel, and the last succeeded by Colonel Loyd.

It's the Lord Dunmores Brother, Colonel Murray, that succeeds the Earl of Inchiqueen in his Regiment, and Colonel St. Clair is made Major of the SCOTS Guards, and Capt. Howard of the Lord Londonderry's Regiment, succeeds Colonel St. Clair in his Company of SCOTS Guards, and Judge Tracy's Son, who has the Troop of Honywoods Dragoons, succeeds to Capt. Howard's Troop in the Lord Londonderry's Regiment of Horse.

From the London Journal, July 28.

By a Letter from Cokkermouth, in Cumberland, we have an Account, That a Vessel trading to Scotland, has taken a Whale off that Coast 60 Foot length, and 16 Foot wide in the Jaw.

The following Ships of War will be recalled at the Pay Office in Broad Street on Tuesday next, viz. The Barfleur, Orford, Thunder, Bomb, Rupert and Rippon.

Letters from Plymouth of the 16 and 23d Instant, give Account, That the Drake and Bonetto Sloops came in there the 15th Instant, and are to be cleaned with Dispatch. We have now at Spithead, his Majesty's Ships the Torbay, Yarmouth, Breda, Ipswich, Kingston, Jersey and Deptford. We are hourly in expectation of the Lynn, that has been ordered from Plymouth, to cruise for ten Days in quest of a Vessel that has been seen by our Fishermen in the Channel, on board which several well dressed Military Men have been observed; her Cruise was out on Saturday last. And we are impatient to hear in whole Troop those Officers ride.

When the Lynn arrives, she will wait here to carry Henry Worsely, Esq over to his Government of Barbadoes; and I hear, there will be a Quantity of Naval Stores put on board her for the Service of the Ships employed against the Pyrates in the West Indies.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, July 28.

Naples, July 7. The Cardinal de Althan our new Governour, has been very much indisposed, occasioned by Repletion, but having taken a Vommit and other Medicines for Evacuations is much better.

Milan, July 15. 'Tis rumoured, that the Emperor will support the Claim of the House of Bavaria to the Succession of that Dutchy on the Electoral Prince of Bavaria.

Liege, July 26. Last Sunday a Jew, with his Wife and Children abjured in the Church their Religion, and embraced the Catholick Faith, which occasioned a great Joy among the People, and *Te Deum* was sung upon the Occasion.

Vinna, July 18. We hear from Constantinople, that the Sultan, after having held a great Council, resolved upon impartiality with respect to the present Rebellion, that in all Probability the youngest Son of the King or Sophi will be preferred to the Regal Dignity.

Petersburg, July 8. Abundance of Troops, Corn, and other Provisions, are embarked on board the Fleet which lies near Cronstot, and is to sail to Revel. We impatiently expect to hear of the Event of our present Expedition.

Genoa, July 11. The Imperial and Spanish Envoys were both together t' other Day at a publick Entertainment, where the Healths of the Emperor and the King of Spain were drunk reciprocally.

TIS wrote from Constantinople, by Way of P. S. That a Report was that Moment spread there, that the Muscovite Fleet having been joined by some Persians, with Vessels which remained faithful to their Sophi, was attacked by the Rebels near Derbent, on the Caspian Sea, that the Engagement lasted eight Hours, after which the Rebels betook themselves to Flight, having lost 20 Vessels, &c. The Confirmation of which is impatiently expected.

Letters from Muscovy advise, that the Emperor of Russia having received Expresses at Astracan from the King of Persia, desiring Assistance against his three Sons, who have deposed him, offering in Recompence very considerable Sums of Money, also Advantages in Commerce, and Possession of the best Ports of the Caspian Sea; his Imperial Majesty was thereupon determined to succour the King of Persia, and accordingly sent Notice thereof, by an Officer of the said Monarch.

Advices from Madrid of the 15 Instant relate, that Troops are continually marching towards Barcelona, and Detachments are sent to reinforce the Garrisons of the Sea Ports, that the Dutch Squadron of 6 Men of War had passed the Streights, to join that of Spain, which is to be augmented to 12 Sail, by 4 Ships of War fitted out at Barcelona, and after their Junction will sail, as 'tis given out, directly to Algiers, to make some Attempt on those Pyrates, who have lately taken several Dutch Merchant Ships, 2 of which were bound to Amsterdam from Lisbon.

Letters from Vienna amongst other Things remark, that the States of Transylvania sent no Deputies to the Diet at Presburg, but have presented Complaints to Court, of the severe and heavy Taxes they are burthened with. The religious Affairs in the Palatinate grow worse and worse, and the Protestants are reduced to this Dilemma, either to depart their native Country, or cheerfully submit their Neck to future Oppressions.

Those from Paris of the 5th of August say, 'tis confirmed from all Hands that Malta is besieged by the Turks; but that Island being well fortified, and provided with Corn brought from Sicily, 'tis hoped the Infidels will not be able to effect their Designs.

The Young Count Reinbute is sent to the Bastile, for some Crime committed by him, with other young Noblemen, who are also commanded to withdraw from Versailles.

The Benedictines of Rheims, to avoid losing the Honour of carrying the holy Vial of Oil at the King's Inauguration, have chosen for their Prior, a Person who never appealed from the Constitution.

The Time of the King's Majority drawing nigh, he begins to think on the Pleasure of an independent Sway: 'Tis said he lately expressed himself to the Marshal de Villeroy, his Governor, in these Words, *I will continue to do whatever you desire of me, provided you demand it of me by way of Supplication.*

This young Monarch is to be declared at Age in February next, when the Regent will deliver up the Kingdom to him in Peace, and probably, the Coffers well stor'd with Treasure: And his Majesty cannot then but see, how just and faithful the Regent has been in the Execution of his Great Grandfather's Will: And very likely Europe will soon after see, what Part his Most Christian Majesty will act, particularly with respect to the Commotions that may happen in Italy. In the mean time we carry on a very plentiful Trade to the Spanish Dominions. 'Tis observed, that the Export of our Manufactures have not been so very great for many Years as at present.

The King of Spain's Passport is shortly expected for the Annual-trading English Ship which is ready to sail to the Spanish West Indies, with vast Stores of all Sorts of Merchandize.

This Day the great Prize of 10000 L was drawn against 54943, and we hear, falls to Mr. Lambert de Grave, a French Gentleman.

'Tis given out, that considerable Discoveries have been made in the Papers belonging to Captain Kelly, mentioned in our Last; and that there has been several Cabinet Councils in relation to that Affair; and a General Council was this Day held at Kensington. 'Tis likewise discoursed, we shall suddenly hear of several more Persons being taken into Custody.

The Lady Bellew and her Daughter, Wife to Captain Kelley, are discharged out of Custody.

'Tis said that Dr. Weston, a Non-juror, is lately returned from Brussels.

We should have told you that Mr. Kelly, after his Examination, was committed to the Tower.

Edinburgh, August 6. Friday last in the Afternoon Captain Chieffy and Lieutenant Moodie, both of Cholmley's Regiment, which lies encamped in Bruntsfield Links, having quarrelled some Time before in the Camp, meeting on the Street of the Canongate, the Captain, as we are told, asked Mr. Moodie, whether he had in a certain Company called him a Coward? And he owning he had, the Captain beat him first with his Fist, and then with a Cane: Whereupon Mr. Moodie drew his Sword, and shortening it ran the Captain into the Great Artery: The Captain, having his Sword drawn at the same Time, push'd at Mr. Moodie who was rushing on him with his Sword shortned, and thus run him into the Lower Belly, of which in a few Minutes he died, without speaking one Word, having had no more Strength or Life left him than to cross the Street and reach the Foot of the Stair of his Lodgings, where he dropt down dead. The Captain lived only to step in to a House near by, and to pray shortly, that God might have Mercy on his Soul, without speaking a Word more. 'Tis said Mr. Moodie's Lady was looking over the Window all the while this bloody Tragedy was acting.

ADVERTISEMENT.

1st That a Room, and a half Room in *Neiber-Liberton*, and twenty five Acres and some odd Falls in *Bridgend*; The Ground in very good Condition, which will very evidently appear by the Crop on the same. The arable Ground sowing an hundred Bolls Victual, besides a Piece of good Meadow Ground, for Hay and Pasturage for twelve Horses, three Staggs, and four Cows in the Summer Season, and eighty Sheep during the Winter Season; and pays yearly one hundred and twelve Bolls Bear, nineteen Bolls, one Firlet, and three Peecks Oats, thirty seven Bolls Wheat, fifty nine Pounds Scots Money, ninety four Hens, eighteen Load of Kain-Coals, seventy Load of Carriage-Coals, and fifty five Threave of Oat-Straw. A Sitt-House, two Barns, with Barn and Kail-Yard, with eighteen Cote-Houses, belonging to the Lands of *Neiber-Liberton*. With a scatted Sitt-House at *Bridgend*, three Stories high; with Brew-House and Store-House, and Well, Barns, Stables, and Byres conform; with eight Cote-Houses and an Oven. All lying within the Parish of *Liberton*, and within a Mile of *Edinburgh* or thereby, and set in Tack to *James Dewar* present Tenant thereof: of which Tack there are eleven Years yet to run, from *Martimass* next. Any who have a Mind to take a Right to the eleven Years yet current of the said Tack, may call for the said *James Dewar*, at his House in *Bridgend*, where they shall be waited on: As also the whole Corns upon the Ground, Horses, Nolt, Sheep, Ploughs, Carls, Sieges, Harrows, Barrows, brewing Looms, consisting of Copper, Cooler, and other Necessaries belonging thereto, are to be exposed to Sale against the five-teenth Day of *August* Instant. And the whole Subject to be set and disposed of to the highest Offerer, at *William Gray* Vintner, his House in the South Side of the Street, a little below the Cross, within the Head of the Close commonly called *Patrick Steell's Close*, at three a Clock in the Afternoon, where Parties concerned will attend.

THE Meadow called *Straiton's Meadow*, lying near the City of *Edinburgh*, to the South of it; containing about Fifty five Acres of improvable Ground, commodiously situate, and having a large House and Brewhary built thereupon: Is to be set in Tack for a long Term of Years, to commence from *Martimass* next. Such as have a Mind to take a Lease of the said Ground, may see the Conditions in the Hands of *John Dinn* at the Town Council-chamber, and will find the Magistrates ready to treat with them. N. B. *Bruntsfield-links* are to be set at the same Time.

1st There is a Piece of Silver Plate Twenty five Pound Sterling Value, to be run for at *Peebles* on the usual Ground, upon the last Wednesd'ay of *August* Inst. being the 29th of the Month; by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, each of them carrying eight Stone Trois Weight, allowing the Whip, Saddle and Bridle to be part of the Weight; the best in three Heats, each Heat thrice round.

The Horses which are to run for this Plate being three at least, must be at *Peebles* ten Days before the Race, and to be entered there by the Town Clerk, 48 Hours before the Course, and the Inputs to be six Guineas.

No Crossing nor Jostling to be allowed, and all Disputes are to be determined by Judges appointed by the Gentlemen Subscribers for the said Plate.

The Distance Post is to be ten Score Yards from the Starting Post.

The Rider after each Heat is to take off his Saddle himself, and carry it with him the Moment he dismounts to the Scales, and is to be allowed in weighing a Pound for Waste.

Half an Hour is allowed at the End of each Heat for rubbing.

If any single Horse, Mare or Gelding runs the first two Heats, if they are challenged by any of the Rest who saved their Distance, they are obliged to run again, and if they save their own Distance they wive the Race, if distanced, they lose it.

If three single Horses win each of them a Heat, the Horse that wins the last Heat, wins the Plate.

If any Horse, Mare or Gelding run on the wrong Side of any of the Post they are to run back the same Way and run Right, or else they are to be adjudged as distanced.

There is also another Piece of Plate about Eight Pound Sterling Value, to be run for on Thursday the 30th of *August* Inst. by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, not exceeding 14 Hands high; nor under three in number, belonging to different Owners; each Horse of 14 Hands to carry seven Stone of Trois Weight, Horses below it to be allowed Weight for Inches: To pay three Pound Sterling amongst them of Inputs. The Horses are to be at *Peebles* three Days before the Race, and obtain themselves entered by the Town Clerk 24 Hours before the Course, no Crossing nor Jostling to be allowed, and all Disputes to be determined by the Magistrates.

2nd That the Ship called the *Fearn and Mary* of *Boston*, lying in the Harbour of *Gretnock*; whereof *James Watson* is present Master: Will be ready to sail for *Boston* in *New-England*, Wind and Weather serving, against the 10th Day of *August* next. Any who incline to have themselves or Goods transported in the said Ship, to the said Port of *Boston*, may call at the Post Office of *Glasgow*, or at *Mr. Andrew Thomson's* Shop in the Parliament Close *Edinburgh*; where they shall be spoke with of the Conditions of Transportation. As also any who desire to be transported as Servants, may enquire at the said Post Office, or *Mr. Thomson's* Shop, where they will meet with all reasonable Encouragement.